THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY SAMUEL J. ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.] TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1847, Vol. 5.—No. 42

I'M SADDEST WHEN I SING.

You think I have a merry heart,
Because my songs are gay.
But oh, they all are taught to me
By friends now far away.
The bird retains her silvery note,
Though bondage chains his wing,
His soul is not a happy one,
I'm saddest when I sing.

I heard them first in that sweet home
I never more shall see,
And now each song of my joy has got
A plaintive tone for me.
Alas! 'tis vain in winter time
To mock the songs of spring,
Each note recals some wither'd leaf,
I'm saddest when I sing.

Of all the friends I used to love,
My harp remains alone,
Its faithful voice still seems to be
An echo of my own.
My tears when I bend over it,
Will fall upon its string,
Yet those who hear me, little think,
I'm saddest when I sing.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA.

The Virtue of Ventriloquism,

Or Mick Murphy and the Ghost.

An incident occurred in the hotel of one of the picturesque marine villages which skirt lake Ponchartrain, on a certain occasion last summer, that effectually served to dispel the listless ENNUI too prevalent in such cases. Among the guests there, for the time being, was one Michael Murphy, an eccentric, good natured soul, from what used to be PAR EXCELLENCE the land of potatoes, but which now may be called the potatoless land. He had been on a "big burst" in the city, and went over the Lake to dispel the fumes of his debauch, and take salt baths and soda water at the same time, for

"——In sooth he was a shameless wight,
Sore given to revel and ungodly glee,
Few earthly things found favor in his sight—
Save concubines and carnal company,
And flaunting wassailers of high and low degree."

All this became known to a ventriloquist who paid a flying visit to the place, and who had such command over his voice that he could make it do anything, speaking of a pig under the gate, to the bringing of a mocking bird.

Believing that Michael was just about that time in an impressible state—in a reformatory mood—he thought he would through the medium of his art, endeavor to effect a favorable change in his morals. With this view he booked his name for a bed in the room with Michael, and about 12 o'clock at night—that hour to superstitious minds so fraught with terrors—he "pitched his voice" outside of the door, saying in a kind of trombone tone—

"Michael Murphy! Michael Murphy, are you asleep?"

"Who's that?" said Michael, much startled at the sepulcharal tone in which the query was put, and the time of putting it.

"Ask me not, but answer," said the ventriloquist still continuing his ghost like accent.

"Well what have you got to say," said Michael.

"Much of what I want you to take notice;" said the ventriloquist, or rather said the voice.

"O clear off," said Michael, "or else I'll give you your tay."

"Better had you continued to take tea than break the pledge as you have done" said the voice outside the door.

"What's all this noise about?" said the ventriloqist speaking from the bed.

"Some dirty blackguard that is outside the door there," said Michael, "interfering with what's none of. his business."

"Why don't you drive him from it?" said the ventriloquist speaking from the bed.

"I wish he dare," said the voice of the ventriloquist speaking outside the door.

"Be japers I'll let you see I dare;" said Michael jumping up, seizing his hickory and hurriedly opening the door, ready, on sight, to knock down the annoyer.

"Give him h—l!" said the ventriloquist from the bed.

"Be gor, I believe its the Ould Boy himself was in it," said Michael, "for I don't see a sowl here."

"It's very mysterious," said the ventriloquist from the bed.

"I wondther," said Michael, "if there's any evil spirits in this country?"

"I don't know," said the ventriloquist, "but they say the ghosts of departed Indians haunt the place."

"O, that was no Indian's ghost," said Michael, "for he spoke as good English as I do myself."

"And a litle better Michael," said the voice as if proceeded from one standing by his side.

"O, the cross o' Christ about us," said Michael; "what ase you; at all, at all?"

"No evil spirit but your guardian genius," said the voice.

"A mortal queer genius are you," said Michael, "that can be heard and not seen."

"Get into bed then," said the voice, "I have something to say to you."

"You won't do anything bad to me?" said Michael.

"Nothing," said the voice.

"Honor bright," said Michael.

"Honor bright," said the voice; and into bed Michael again went.

"Now Michael," said the voice, "you know you have been a hard liver?"

"That's a fact," said Michael.

"You broke the pledge," said the voice.

"True as prachin," said Michael.

"And did other bad things."

"More than iver I could keep a tally of," said Michael.

"Then will you pledge yourself to me, that you'll change your mode of life," said the voice.

"I'll do anything you ask me."

"Then you promise never to drink a drop again," said the voice.

"Not as much as would bathe a wren's bill," said Michael.

"Then I'm off," said the voice, "but remember if you attempt to break it, I'll be present and punish you through life."

"Who is that with whom you are holding conversation?" said the ventriloquist speaking again from the bed.

"Devil a one at all," said Michael, "barin' some mighty polite invisible gentleman, that seems to take a great deal of interest in me welfare."

"O, you're dreaming," said the ventriloquist—continuing to speak in PROPRIA PERSONÆ.

"Faix, it's like a drame shure enough," said Michael.

* * * * * * *

The next morning a friend asked Michael to take his bitters. He consented, but just as he took the glass in his hand the voice of the ventriloquist, who was present was heard above his head, in the air, crying out—"Touch not, Michael Murphy—remember your promise." It was enough, Michael would taste not.

"The pleasure of wine with you, Mr. Murphy," said a gentleman at dinner.

"With pleasure, sir," said Michael, but just at that moment a voice was heard to issue from the corner of the room—it was that of the ventriloquist who sat by his side uttering his admonition.

Thus the thing went on for a week, till Michael was then and forever made a teetotaler of. He now industriously minds his business, enjoys good health and prospers. In relation to the circumstances under which he became a teetotaler, he says, he never had the pleasure of seeing his best friend.

A CARAVAN FROM THE SELKIRK SETTLEMENT.

On the 10th of July there arrived at the village of St. Paul, near St. Peters and the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Upper Mississippi, the most novel and original looking caravan that has ever appeared since Noah's ark was evacuated. Our readers are aware that there is an isolated settlement of several thousand inhabitants in a high latitude of British North America, known as the "Selkirk Settlement." Cut off from the commerce of the world, they rely entirely upon their own resources, their farms, their flocks, and fishing and hunting for support—being a community, so to speak, of Robinson Crusoes.

Their crops having failed the two last seasons, they have been forced to break out of the wilds again and seek food in the market of the great brawling world.—Formerly their chief point of contact with commerce was at Toronto; but now, owing to the increase of supplies on the Upper Mississippi and the abundance of game and forage on that route, they trade at St. Paul, the head of steamboat navigation on the Mississippi river. Into St. Paul they came on the 10th of July, a caravan of one hundred and twenty carts, in single file, wearily moving along by moonlight. Long after the head of the caravan had reached the village, the lengthened train of followers could be seen moving over the undulating prairie, partly visible and partly hidden between the billowy ridges of the extended plain, crawling onward like some huge serpent, the extreme rear still being invisible, and partly hidden in the dimness of distance.

They had travelled southward over the prairie six hundred miles, having been nineteen days on their way, through a region abounding in buffaloes; encamping at night in a tent around which the carts were ranged in a circle to fence in the cattle. They were hindered considerably in crossing some of the streams, and in many places found a scarcity of fuel, and even the dry excrement of the buffalo, which they use for fuel. They often suffered for the want of water, as many of the smaller streams were so strongly impregnated with the excrement of the buffalo as to be unwholesome. They brought along a large elk, a bear, and some other animals which they had captured on their way, and many packages of furs. They had a very choice lot of buffalo robes, well dressed, which they sold at St. Paul by the lot at $3,50 each.

They had with them also an abundance of specie, and waited a few days at St. Paul for the arrival of a steamboat load of flour and groceries. The caravan was made up of men and boys of all ages, kindreds, tongues, and complexions, including a large portion of Gumbos. Their dresses were as various as could be imagined, being uniform in only a single article of apparel—all wore moccasins.—The carts were made wholly of wood and hides, the hubs being covered with bandages of green hide, drawn on while soft, and there shrinking until they became nearly as tight as bands of iron. Some of these odd two-wheeled vehicles were drawn by little horses and others by oxen, each animal, horse or ox, being geared in a harness of green hide. They are now again on their way back to the frozen wilds of the North, many of them probably never again to commune with the great world.—*Wisconsin Herald.*

FROM SANTA FE.

We learn from the St. Louis Republican that another party of volunteers has returned to Fort Leavenworth from Santa Fe. They arrived on the 6th instant, and left Santa Fe on the 5th of last month.

Information had been received at Bagos seventy-five miles this side of Santa Fe, that Lieut. Brown, attached to Captain Horine's company of volunteers, with privates McClenahan and Quisenberry, and a Mexican guide, had been killed at a small place about fifteen miles from Bagos. They had left camp in pursuit of persons who had stolen horses from them and, not returning, on the 5th of July information was received from a Mexican woman that they had been murdered.

Major Edmondon, on receiving this news, took measures to avenge their death. He marched with some sixty men and a howitzer against the town where the enormities were committed, and discovered that the inhabitants were flying to the mountains. He commanded them to stop, but as they did not do so, he fired upon them, killing six, wounding several others, and taking forty or fifty prisoners. From some of the prisoners it was ascertained that the bodies of two of the Americans were burnt, but that the body of Lieut. Brown, who had the emblem of the cross on his neck, and was supposed, from this circumstance, to be a Catholic, was hid in the mountain, where it was afterwards found. All the houses of persons concerned in the murder were burnt to the ground by order of the Major. Some articles of property lost in the engagement at the Red river canon were found at this place, showing that some of the inhabitants at least were participators in that affair.

An express reached Bagos on the 6th of July, stating that thirty men of Capt. Morin's company—a grazing party, belonging to Lieut. Col. Willeck's battalion—had been attacked by about two hundred Mexicans on the Seneca, eighteen miles from Fernando de Toas. The enemy rushed upon them, and killed five men and wounded nine others, and succeeded in capturing all their horses, tents, and extra clothing. Among the killed were Lieut. Larkin and privates Owens, Wright, Mason, and Wilson. Only sixteen men were left to protect the camp and they retreated under the banks of the Seneca, where they maintained their position until Captain Shepherd, of Company I, arrived with his men. They then drove off the enemy, with a small loss on the American side, and Capt. Shepherd took up his quarters about a mile from the scene of action.

The artillery company under Captain Fisher, and the Missouri mounted companies under Capts. Dent and Woods, all left Santa Fe about the same time, say the 6th of July, and, from the movements of the Mexicans, another attempt to recover possession of the country was expected to take place. Col. Price had ordered the immediate concentration of all the troops at Santa Fe, except the command of Major Edmonson, who was to remain at Los Vegos, with orders to be ready to march at a moments warning.

A conflict of authority has taken place at Santa Fe. On the fourth of July an affray occurred at night between a party of Mexecans and Americans, in which it is said four Mexicans were killed and one American wounded. Col. Price is said to have caused the arrest of several Mexicans; and thereupon Judge Houghton, of the District Court, interfered in their behalf. Of the result of this interposition we have no account. The origin of the affray may be safely attributed to a drunken frolic, so characteristic of Col. Price's administration of affairs in Santa Fe.—*Republican.*

"Yes, ma'am, that's a crack article," said a storekeeper to his lady purchaser. "Oh, mercy!" cried she, "if the think is cracked I don't want it."

Losing a cow for the sake of a cat—this is the Chinese interpretation of going to law.

During the month of July, 17,763 emigrants arrived at New York.

FAREWELL.

We do not know how much we love
Until we come to leave;
An aged tree, a common flower,
Are things oe'r which we grieve;
There is a pleasure in the pain,
That brings us back the past again.

We linger while we turn away,
We cling while we depart,
And memories unmarked till then,
Come crowding round the heart.
Let what will lure our onward way,
Farewell's a bitter word to say.

A LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

About the following Letter there can be no mistake: it is the General's own.—We learn from the New Orleans "National" that it is in reply to one addressed to him by a Democrat in Florida. The "National" hopes that "he and his party are perfectly satisfied with it." We shall see.

Camp near Monterey, Mexico, June 9, 1847.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 15th ult. from Clinton, Louisiana, has just reached me, in which you are pleased to say:—"The signs of the times in relation to the next Presidency, and the prominent position of your name in connexion with it, is a sufficient excuse for this letter;" that "it is a happy feature in our Government that official functionaries under it, from the lowest to the highest station, are not beyond the reach and partial supervision of the humblest citizen, and that it is a right in every freeman to possess himself of the political principles and opinions of those into whose hands the administration of the Government may be placed," &c.; (in all of which I fully coincide with you in opinion;) and asking my views on several subjects: "First, as to the justice and necessity of this War with Mexico, on our part; second, as to the necessity of a National Bank, and the power of Congress for creating such an institution; third; as to the effects of a high Protective Tariff, and the right of Congress, under the Constitution, to create such a system of revenue."

As regards the first interrogatory, my duties and the position I occupy, I do not consider it would be proper in me to give any opinion in regard to the same. As a citizen, and particularly as a soldier, it is sufficient for me to know that our country is at war with a foreign nation, to do all in my power to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination, by the most vigorous and energetic operations, without inquiring about its justice or any thing else connected with it; believing, as I do, it is our wisest policy to be at peace with all the world, as long as it can be done without endangering the honor and interests of the country.

As regards the second and third inquiries, I am not prepared to answer them. I could only do so after investigating those subjects, which I cannot now do, my whole time being fully occupied in attending to my proper official duties, which must not be neglected under any circumstances. And I must say to you, in substance, what I have said to others in regard to similar matters, that I am no politician. Near forty years of my life have been passed in the public service—in the army; most of which in the field, the camp, on our Western frontier, or in the Indian country; and for nearly the two last, in this or Texas, during which time I have not passed one night under the roof of a house.

As regards being a candidate for the Presidency at the coming election, I have no aspirations in that way, and regret the subject has been agitated at this early day and that it had not been deferred until the close of this war, or until the end of the next session of Congress, especially if I am to be mixed up with it, as it is possible it may lead to the injury of the public service in this quarter, by my operations being embarrassed, as well as to produce much excitement in the country growing out of the discussion of the merits, &c. of the different aspirants for that high office, which might have been very much allayed, if not prevented, had the subject been deferred as suggested. Besides, very many changes may take place between now and 1848, so much so as to make it desirable, for the interest of the country, that some other individual than myself, better qualified for the situation, should be selected; and could he be elected, I would not only acquiesce in such an arrangement, but would rejoice that the Republic had one citizen—and no doubt there are thousands—more deserving than I am, and better qualified to discharge the duties of said office.

If I have been named by others, and considered a candidate for the Presidency it has been by no agency of mine in the matter; and if the good people think my services important in that station, and elect me, I will feel bound to serve them; and all the pledges and explanations I can enter into and make, as regards this or that policy, is, that I will do so honestly and faithfully to the best of my abilities, strictly in compliance with the constitution. Should I ever occupy the White House, it must be by the spontaneous move of the people, and by no act of mine, so that I could go into the office untrammelled, and be the Chief Magistrate of the nation and not of a party.—But should they, the people, change their views and opinions between this and the time of holding the election, and cast their votes for the Presidency for some one else I will not complain.

With considerations of respect, I remain, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

MR. EDWARD DELUNY.

P. S.—I write in great haste, and under constant interruption.

DREADFUL COLLISION AT SEA.

By the mail af yesterday we received the Boston papers of Monday and Tuesday, which furnish the particulars of the terrible loss of life incurred by passengers on board the Swedish barque Iduna, from coming in collission at sea with the ship Shanunga, of which we had a partial (though not entirely correct) account by Telegraph two days ago.

The Iduna was from Hamburg, bound for New York, with two hundred and six persons on board. She was commanded by Captain Arnest Andreas Moberg. About one o'clock in the morning of Monday, the 9th instant, in lat. 44° 25', lon. 58° 30', the weather being very foggy, she came in contact with the ship Shanunga, Captain Patten, from Liverpool for Boston, and sunk in thirty minutes. Immediately after the collission Captain Patten sent out his boats, which, with the aid of one boat from the Iduna, picked up thirty-four persons—six of them being women, and five or six children. One hundred ane seventy-two perished.

The *Boston Journal* of Tuesday evening says:

"The passengers of the Iduna were composed of industrious Swedes, who were coming to this country with considerable sums of money in their possession for the purpose of purchasing farms and settling at the West. The collision was so sudden and unexpected, and the vessel sunk so soon afterward, that none of the passengers had time to clothe themselves. Most of them, however, secured their money, which was mostly in gold, about their persons, which accounts for the serious loss of life. Those who were saved had been in the water nearly half an hour when they were picked up, during which time those who had gold about their persons had sunk. It is supposed that Capt. Moberg, master of the barque, had $1,400 in gold about his person.

"Those who were saved were entirely destitute of money, and mostly clad in their night clothes when taken aboard the Shanunga. Every possible attention was, however, given to their wants on board this ship. The warm-hearted tars on board furnished them with all the spare clothing, reserving nothing for themselves but what they stood in. Sheets, bunting, and every thing which could be manufactured into clothing were pressed into service for that purpose, and every thing which could be devised to administer to their comfort was cheerfully performed.

"So far as we can ascertain a good watch was kept on board the Shanunga, but at the time of the collission the fog was so dense that the bow of the ship could not be seen from the quarter deck. If both vessels had had lanterns burning brilliantly at their bows, this dreadful accident might not have occurred.

The *Traveller* also furnishes an account of this sad calamity, from which we glean the following:

"Captain Patten came ashore this morning from the Shanunga, which was anchored in the stream. Capt. P. is wholly incapacitated, by the depth of his feelings, from entering into any details at present relative to this melancholy event. He says that no statement could exaggerate the horrors of that awful moment.

"All the survivors that were saved were picked up from the surface of the water. One cause why so few were thus saved was, that almost all of them had, when the cry went round that she was sinking, seized their belts of gold and silver and tied them around their waists; thus those who had attempted to save their gold lost both life and gold, being unable to sustain themselves until the boats could reach them.

"We are glad to learn that efficient measures are being taken by our citizens to relieve the present distress of these survivors. Mr. James K. Mills has sent on board a quantity of clothing for the females; and a subscription paper has been started, which already, in the active hands of Messrs. Hudson and Smith, of the Merchant's Exchange, has obtained nearly $500.

"We hear of one case of peculiar distress. A little girl, twelve years old, now on board the Shanunga, by this sudden calamity has lost father, mother, brother, and sister. Many families who came from the same village, in the old world, and anticipated settling together in some chosen spot of the new, are thus separated forever.

"It is estimated that something like $50,000, or even $100,000 in specie, belonging to the immigrants, went down in the vessel, or on the bodies of the lost.—One individual lost $14,000."

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening with Liverpool dates of the 4th instant. It will be seen by the Telegraphic report of her news, which is subjoined, that there has been another and a very heavy decline in Breadstuffs. It is copied from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Parliament has been dissolved, and the new elections are proceeding vigorously. So far as the returns have been made they show a complete triumph for the free-trade principle.

Lord John Russell, who will form the new Cabinet, has been re-elected for the city of London.

The prospects of the harvest continue unexpectionably encouraging, and every where promise a most abundant yield.—It has already commenced in several of the southern counties. The crops of wheat, oats, and barley are unusually healthy, and the potato crop, notwithstanding all that has been said about the reappearance of the rot, is affected to a very insignificant extent.

Reports from Ireland are equally glowing. Famine and disease are rapidly vanishing. The accessions of the prelacy priesthood gentry of the country to the old Ireland party are large, and the weekly contributions steadily increase. It is expected that a large proportion of Repealers will be returned to the Imperial Parliament at this election.

The remains of O'Connell were embarked at Birkenhead for Dublin on Sunday, where they arrived the following day.

A formidable conspiracy of the most diabolical character has been discovered at Rome. The object of the conspirators, who amounted to several hundreds in number, was to massacre the citizens and remove the Pope to Naples by force. Five cardinals of exalted civil and military offices have been discovered to have been abettors.

Several sanguinary battles have been fought between the Russians and Circassians, the former having been defeated with considerable loss.

Switzerland is threatened with revolution. The Sonder, a band or league, have armed themselves, but are likely to be suppressed.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

We have seen various estimates of the costs of the war, varying from thirty to one hundred millions of dollars. We have supposed that, if the war were to be closed to-morrow, the total cost would not fall much short of the latter sum; and this supposition is strengthened by a list of the appropriations made for war purposes, as given in Thursday's National Intelligencer.

The whole of these appropriations ($80,873,065) have been already expended within a few millions of dollars, and these will probably be absorbed by outstanding claims against Government.—To this sum of nearly eighty-one millions is to be added the value of the bounty lands voted to soldiers, pensions granted, and the destruction or loss of individual property which will have to be paid for by Government. When all these items shall be added together, we feel pretty confident that the gross sum which will have been expended on account of the war will not fall short of one hundred millions of dollars. But should the war be continued another year or two, it cannot be at a cost of less thau fifty millions of dollars per annum. These are some of the consequences of the annexation of Texas, and were predicted before that event occurred. But there are other results yet to follow. Texas owes a large debt, for which the government of that State was pledged, and for the payment of which certain revenues were assigned whilst yet an independent Power. These debts must be paid, but by whom? The creditors call on the Government of the United States for payment, and with justice and reason in favor of their claim.—They insist that, as Government has appropriated to its own use the revenues which had been pledged by Texas for the payment of their claims, it should assume the debts also. We have no doubt that an act for that purpose will be passed; so that the country may look to be saddled with another large item on account of Texas. It would have been not only cheaper, but in many respects preferable, to have purchased out the claims of Mexico, not only to Texas but to New Mexico and the Californias. It would have cost less and have saved many valuable lives. Having, however, taken what we deem to have been a false step in the annexation of Texas, and thus plunged the nation into war, we must submit to the consequences with what grace we may.—Baltimore Clipper.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

E. W. CARR, Sun Buildings, North East corner of Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, is authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "HERALD," and is clothed with full power to receipt for all monies paid him on these objects.

FOR GOVERNOR
General James Irvin,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Joseph W. Patton,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
Jost J. Stutzman,
OF ELKLICK TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
Daniel Lepley,
OF SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER,
Jonathan Row,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.

FOR AUDITOR,
John Witt,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.

FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
Samuel Will, 3 years,
Henry Frank, 1 year.

State Central Committee.

THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Lancaster City
THOMAS DUNCAN, Dauphin county
JAMES MARTIN, "
THOMAS C. HAMBLY, York
WM. M. WATTS, Cumberland
DANIEL M. SMYSER, Adams
JOHN P. WETHERILL, Philadelphia city
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER "
ROBERT T. CONRAD "
THOMAS McGRATH, Philadelphia co.
DILLER LUTHER, Berks
ROBERT M. BARD, Franklin
THOS. M. T. M'KENNAN, Washington
ANDREW J. OGLE, Somerset
HARMAR DENNY, Allegheny
RICHARD IRWIN, Venango
JOSEPH H. KUHNS, Westmoreland
G. J. BALL, Erie
H. D. MAXWELL, Northampton
J. B. SALISBURY, Susquehanna
ELHANAN SMITH, Wyoming
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, Butler
HENRY S. EVANS, Chester
ROBERT T. POTTS, Montgomery.

Protection of Great Britain.—Those who quote the example of Great Britain to justify the removal of all protection, should read the following extract from a speech made to his constituents by Mr. Smythe, one of the most efficient co-operators with Sir Robert Peel, in his recent free trade measures:

"I cannot, however, quit this subject of Free Trade without expressing my opinion on the abstract principle. I by no means hold that the principle of Free Trade is absolutely true, nor that it is of universal application. *If I were an American, the citizen of a young country I should be a protectionist.* If I were a Frenchman—the native of an old country with its industry undeveloped—I should equally be a protectionist."

Some of our Locofoco contemporaries are greatly "exercised" in their minds on account of the conduct of the Clergy in preaching upon War and Slavery. It will be remembered that Mr. POLK in his message launched his anathema upon freedom of speech and of the press, (where his own conduct was concerned,) and was duly echoed by his partizans throughout the land. These matchless democrats have evidently taken lessons of the Dutch Justice, "Certainly—every man may think for himself, *provided* he tink mit the court.—*Hartford Courant.*

THE MEXICAN FORCE.—The New Orleans Times says:—"The forces drawn together for the defence of the Mexican capital are stated to be 25,000 men in the city itself, 4000 hourly expected from San Luis, under Valencia, with fourteen pieces of cannon, and 15,000 scattered on the road between the city of Mexico and Puebla, to act against the invading forces as they advanced." To meet these Scott will have about 13,000 men, with artillery and batteries of the most complete character.

THINK OF IT!

The expenses of Mr. Polk's administration for the last three months were $22,489,500—being at the rate of $90,000,000 per annum! Think of it—a quarter of a million dollars spent every day, because James K. Polk was elected President, and Texas annexed to the Union. Think of it, Pennsylvanians, before you determine to support for re-election, a Governor, who approves of all Mr. Polk's unconstitutional acts.—B. & S. Jour.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday week, a sail boat returning from St. Nicholas to St. Antoine, near Quebec, was capsized, and of nineteen individuals who were on board—three men and sixteen females—all were drowned, except two of the men and one woman.

DISCHARGED.—The person arrested at Carlisle, supposed to be one of the Flanagans, escaped from prison while under sentence of death, has been discharged from custody, it being proved that he was "some other person."

We find the following letter in the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, published at Harrisburg, Pa. The editor remarks of it that "it will be read with interest. It is an able production, and embodies some wholesome truths which we commend to the attentive perusal of the candid of all parties."

FAYETTE COUNTY.

UNIONTOWN, July 30, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—Our political prospects in the West are bright and brightening.—The Whigs are everywhere united on TAYLOR AND IRVIN, and their vote for Governor this fall will, in my opinion, be stronger than it was last for Canal Commissioner, when our majority in the State was, I believe, about 10,000. Since then the political current has been running everywhere (as the election will show) in favor of the Whigs and against the locos. Not only in Pennsylvania but in every State in the Union. Look at this fact. In the present Congress the locos have more than two to one in the House of Representatives. In the next Congress the Whigs will have a decided majority—a political revolution, I believe, without a parallel. The people will submit to a great deal, but there is a point where 'forbearance ceases to be a virtue,' and this point has been reached and transcended by our rulers, both State and National.

Our candidates are fixed, and no true Whig can hesitate. TAYLOR is the Whig candidate for President. The public press and popular opinion have settled this question in every State in the Union, and his election may be considered as "a fixed fact." He is and always has been a true and genuine Whig, and well they know it at the "White House."—Hence the hostility of the "Union," Polk's official, which growls and snarls at "Old Rough," like a pampered mastiff who is about to be deprived of his stolen meal.

The old hero has, as usual, taken the true position, to run as the "people's candidate," and not as a partizan. His ground at Buena Vista was no better selected, and his enemies will soon find it out. Thousands of the patriotic and honest Democrats will rally with us around his standard in spite of all their leaders can say or do. "Old Rough" will always know his friends from his enemies. He will see the journals of the last session of Congress when an effort was made by the locofocos to convert a vote of thanks into a vote of CENSURE, against him, by adding a proviso disapproving of the capitulation of Monterey, and every locofoco voted for it, and every Whig against it, yet some of these very men who voted against him are now pretending to be for him; but Old Rough will know and remember them, and the people, the friends of TAYLOR and IRVIN, will this fall remember the fact that the *Shunkmen* voted unanimously against Gen. Taylor, and there are some other votes the Shunkmen from Pennsylvania gave last spring which ought to be stereotyped and kept before the people at the head of every Whig paper until the second Tuesday of October.

LOCOFOCO VOTES.

1st. The Shunkmen in Congress voted unanimously for Farran's amendment to CENSURE GEN. TAYLOR, or defeat the vote of thanks altogether. (see Journals.)

2nd. The Shunkmen, as a party, voted against the Wilmot proviso, and by *their votes* defeated it. Several of them having changed their votes to accomplish it. (see Journals.

3d. The Shunkmen, as a party VOTED AGAINST THE IRISH RELIEF BILL—against giving half a million to save our Irish friends, and their wives and children, from starvation, at the same time voting thirty millions to wage war upon Mexico. (see Journals.)

4th. The Shunkmen as a party voted in favor of TAXING TEA AND COFFEE, and at the same time voted against increasing the duties on *iron and coal.* (see Journals.)

What will the friends of *Gen. Taylor* —the friends of *freedom*—the friends of the *Irish*—the friends of the Pennsylvania *Iron and Coal*—the lovers of *tea and coffee* say to such men, and such a party? Will the people—the honest and independent voters of Pennsylvania sustain a party, who as such, have voted to censure instead of thanking Taylor for his glorious victories—who voted millions for war and not a cent to save a brave and generous people from starvation—who voted against liberty and in favor of slavery—to tax tea and coffee and against protecting iron and coal?

Will the people of Pennsylvania next fall countenance a party advocating such principles and supporting such infamous and ruinous measures? These men cannot—they dare not deny these charges.—They are sustained and proved by the Journals and they know it. They are challenged to the scrutiny—they dare not meet it.—Penn. Democrat.

INDICTMENT OF A DRUGGIST.—The Grand jury of New York have found bills of indictment, for manslaughter, against Dr. Gulon, the proprietor of a drug store, and his clerk, Wm. H. Brayton, also an apprentice of Mr. Gulon, on account of the death of death of a lady having been occasioned by the apprentice selling a quantity of laudanum for tincture of rhubarb.

The mortality among the emigrants at Quebec and Montreal is truly appaling.—It seems to be on the increase instead of diminishing. The deaths at Grosse Isle on the 13th, up to 10 o'clock, A. M. were 81; inmates of the hospitals 2,200. At Charles Point hospital, near Montreal, on the 16th, deaths 32; number of sick 1,237

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

We have in the New Orleans papers accounts from Vera Cruz to the evening of the 7th instant. There are, however, no further advices from Puebla, the headquarters of Gen. Scott. A postscript to a letter received from an officer of the army at Vera Cruz says: "We have indirect news from Gen. Scott—the aspect is pacific." But no details of this news are given, nor any explanation of the channel through which it was received.

Various reports were in circulation at Vera Cruz, to which but little credit is attached. One of them is that the enemy has blown up the west end of the National bridge.

A wagon train of considerable extent left Vera Cruz on the 6th instant. with an escort of 1,500 men. It was to have been commanded by Colonel Louis D. Wilson, of North Carolina, but he was taken suddenly ill with the fever on the morning of the 5th instant, when Major Lally took charge.

On the 2d instant a mail arrived at Vera Cruz from Jalapa. The *Boletin de las Noticias* was received by it as late as the 30th of July. This is a little paper, thoroughly Mexican, published in Jalapa. From it we learn more particulars of Gen. Pierce's march through that town than had before been received. The Boletin says that the train which the General escorted passed by without halting, but he with 300 dragoons entered the city and addressed the following note to the Corporation:

"JALAPA, JULY 26, 1847.

"To the Corporation of Jalapa: A brigade of the American army, encamped near Jalapa, are in want of provisions.—I therefore ask this Corporation of Jalapa to furnish, at a reasonable price, all this brigade is in need of. I will take the necessary steps to protect those who will furnish those provisions. If, at two o'clock this evening precisely, the provisions demanded are not forwarded, all the members of the corporation will be sent to Perote as prisoners.

"F. PIERCE.

"W. K. VAN BONLIN, Brigade Q. M."

The reply of the members of the corporation is very indignant at what they consider the harsh language of the General. They made no difficulty about the provisions; these could have been had at reasonable rates without any threat. They deplore their unfortunate position, being defenceless. This, they say, should have protected them from insult. Gen. Pierce is the first American officer, they say, who has thus had occasion to find fault with them.

The Vera Cruz Sun gives the following summary from the Boletin:

"The Boletin says that a Mexican was encountered by a party of guerrillas, and, being suspicious, he was required to undergo an examination; but, having offered resistance, he was killed. Three large packages, containing letters from the officers of the army to their friends in the United States, were found in his possession. The Boletin adds: 'In said correspondence it is stated that great discord exists between the volunteers and regulars of the American army, and that this may cause them to fight among themselves.' That paper is delighted at this, and takes that opportunity to call the Americans 'highway robbers,' 'Yankees,' &c. It also says that it appears from intercepted letters that Gen. Pillow and other American chiefs are of opinion that the attack upon the capital will not be successful; that the commanding officers consider the capital to be in a very strong state of defence, as much for its fortifications as for the number of men who will be brought into action; and, finally, that the guerrillas had completely interrupted the correspondence between Puebla and Vera Cruz.

"The letters after having been r ad were sent to the Government at Mexico.

"Four American deserters arrived at Jalapa on the 30th ultimo, three of whom were from Puebla and one from General Pierce's train. They were to leave Jalapa for Coatepec. The Boletin says that those from Puebla report that the desertion was very great from the ranks of the American army, and that seventy three deserters were advertised in one day at Puebla. The one from General Pierce's train is said to report that wagons full of sick follow him. We do not believe one word of this."

The Boletin further says that the inducements held out to Americans to desert are not enough, that if the Government would promise them money or any other rewards, Scott's army would be destroyed. It counsels the Governors of States to take measures to foment and encourage desertion.

The same paper says assassinations are frequent in Jalapa, as well of Americans as Mexicans. A small garrison is required there for the protection of the inhabitants.

A small lot of pack-mules arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th instant from the interior. The owners would not disclose how they passed the guerrillas, but it is shrewdly suspected that they paid four dollars a head for leave to come in. The following day one hundred and fifty pack-mules arrived from Cordova, laden with sugar and Mexican brandy. No doubt is entertained that Jurauta, or some of the guerrilla chiefs, have adopted the plan of granting permits in order to raise the wind. Hopes are entertained that in this way some trade will be carried on between Vera Cruz and the interior.

The Vera Cruz Sun relates that on the 3d instant a man named Thos. Clark, belonging to the 1st infantry, a prisoner in the guard-house of the palace, tried to pass the soldier then on guard, and, to accomplish his purpose, seized one end of the soldier's musket and made some efforts to take it out of his hands. The latter fired at Clark, the ball passing in through his side and coming out at the back. The ball afterwards wounded another man named George Evans, one of the Louisiana mounted men, and finally grazed the hip of the sentry at the other end of the portallis, also belonging to the 1st infantry. The name of the man who fired is James Robinson. The wounded men were immediately sent to the hospital, and it is said Clark and Evans are dangerously wounded.

The correspondent of the "Times" writes from Vera Cruz that "nothing is passing in commercial matters worthy of remark, except, perhaps, a recent notice from the receiving and disbursing officers of the Government that no more bills on Puebla will be received from the merchants."

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY.

The New Orleans Picayune has two letters from Buena Vista, but they contain no news of interest. They are dated the 24th and 25th of July. Rumors were as rife as ever, but no confidence was placed in them. No signs of an early march of the troops are mentioned.—The health of the troops at Buena Vista was not good. The deaths were principally confined to the North Carolina regiment, which had lost fourteen men in a week. The Virginia regiment had lost three old cases, and the Massachusetts regiment about the same number.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

England continues to force in self-banishment multitudes of her unfortunate citizens—some through improverishment—some through the fear of it. Many who cross the Atlantic bring large sums of money with them—others are driven out of the streets, the garrets, and the cellars of Liverpool, Dublin, Cork, and Manchester, into crowded, filthy, ill-ventilated ships, and suffer privations, and from stench, sickness, vermin, &c. only less than the imprisoned in the Black Hole, at Calcutta. 'Tis a dreadful thing to sport with men's lives as the English and Irish holders of the Irish soil are now doing.

At the Quarantine ground below Quebec, arrived last week the bark John Munn, Liverpool, 100 dying of fever fifty-nine dead, and their bodies lowered into the salt sea! 452 passengers sailed down the Mersey. How many of them will be likely to reach Illinois or Michigan! The bark Covenanter from Cork, brought 400 passengers —80 had the famine fever and forty-three had died in the hold or steerage. The Rosalinda, from Belfast, had 17 deaths and 474 passengers—the Odessa, from Dublin 21 deaths—other vessels 34 deaths. Eleven vessels with 3,597 passengers (less 174 who died at sea) arrived at Quarantine in three days. On the 2d and 3d instant other 1,399 immigrants reached Quebec, and it is probable that of 70,000 and upward, by the St. Lawrence, at least 50,000 will eventually settle in the States, or buy farms from Canada people desirous to removing hither.

The "Montreal Herald" correspondent states that the deaths at the hospital there are from 90 to 100 a week, and that the hospitals at Quarantine are all full, and 30 to 40 per day dying. "I learn (says the writer) that 200 of the passengers of the Virginius have died since her sailing, and it is said that very few of her whole number (upwards of 500) will recover. Absentee Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen have got hold of the half of Ireland; they take nearly all the earth produces, and carry it off—an absentee Clergy take all they can get, and the resident Patroons in nine cases out of ten use the millions like slaves. Is it wonderful that a feeling should have arisen in America adverse to land monopoly?—N. Y. Trib.

The Sickness at New Orleans.—The Delta of the 18th inst says:

"The list of interments for the twenty-four hours preceeding nine o'clock yesterday exhibits an alarming increase in the number of deaths by yellow fever.—Fifty-two deaths in twenty-four hours is certainly, considering the spareness of our population at present, a large number, and shows the disease has assumed an extensively epidemical character. That number is about the usual weekly mortality of our city. This time last year, we think, the deaths in our city did not exceed sixty or seventy a week; at the present rate they would be 448 per week.—This is truly a frightful increase. The weather yesterday was pleasant in the shade, but very hot in the sun. The southern wind blew freely, and altogether the atmosphere was not unfavorable to health."

RIOT IN CINCINNATI.—A quarrel took place on Sabbath evening in Cincinnati, between four or five young men, shortly after which one of them by the name of John Hahn, went to a coffee house, which had been closed on account of the disturbance, and demanded admittance. On being refused, he knocked at the door and made considerable noise, when Earnest, the landlord, suddenly opened it and fired upon Hahn with a double barrelled shot gun. He fell upon the pavement and was carried home by his friends. Earnest went in re-loaded his gun, and jumped out and passed through the crowd. He was subsequently arrested and committed to jail.

WHEAT FROM THE BLACK SEA.—On the 20th of June we are informed by Capt. Deving, of the Isabella Hayne, one hundred and eighty square rigged vessels arrived at the port of Marseilles, all loaded with wheat. The port was so crowded, that at least 400 vessels were obliged to lie at anchor outside.—N. Y. Her.

A vessel with more than five hundred Slaves on board was captured by a British Brig on the 12th of June last, 100 miles WSW from Ainkie. The vessel was out from Congo river nine days.—She was sent to Sierra Leone for adjudication.

POSTSCRIPT.

A report has just reached us that Gen. Pearce had arrived with his forces at Puebla on the 6th inst. that the same day a detachment of the army had advanced toward the city of Mexico, and that the remainder were to follow the next day.—We expect important news from that quarter in the course of a few days.

THE WRONG MAN HUNG.—A young printer named Boyington, who served his time in the office of the New Haven Palladium, was hung a few years since in Alabama, upon a charge of having murdered a companiom, with whom he was travelling. He protested his innocence to the last; but without avail. Recently the landlord in whose house the murder was committed contessed the crime on his death bed! Boyington was a young man of fine talents and prepossessing appearance, whose guilt was deemed conclusive only from the fact that he was the last person seen with the murdered man.—Albany Journal.

Horrors of Immigration.—The Canada papers are still recording the ravages of disease among the unfortunate emigrants; victims to crowded ships, badly ventilated and poorly provisioned, in which the filthy and the clean are indiscrimmately placed. Among the passengers of one only of the hundreds of ships sent to Quebec this season, more Britons are understood to have died already than there were of Americans slain at Monterey or Buena Vista, both of them bloody affrays with great armies.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

A despatch from New York informs us that the new ship Mameluke, bound from New York to Liverpool, was struck by a squall on the 15th instant, five miles from Sandykook, by which her hatches, &c., were carried away and the ship waterlogged. Thirty-four steerage passengers and seven of the crew were lost. One steerage passenger, sixteen of the crew, and four cabin passengers were taken from the wreck and carried to New York.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GENERALS SCOTT AND WORTH.—Mr. Kendall, in a letter published in the Picayune, dated June 27th, states that a Court of Inquiry had been in session for two days, having been called by Gen. Worth, on account of Scott's having expressed himself dissatisfied with the terms of capitulation of Puebla, and also as to the acts of the former while in command of the city. There has been no mention of this from any other quarter.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—In Kingston, N. H., Col. William Webster, aged 67, to Miss Martha Winslow, aged 19. By the above union, the bridegroom has married his sister's grand-daughter, which makes the bride a wife to her great uncle, sister to her grandfather and grandmother, and aunt to her father and mother, and great aunt to her brothers and sisters.—She is stepmother to five children, fourteen grand children, and one great grand child.

Extensive Mortality.—The scarlet fever and the measles are producing an unprecedented mortality among the children in the city of Madison, Ill. The Banner states that the cemetry at that place is dotted all over with small fresh graves, and a large number of parents have become childless. The same paper states, as a remarkable fact, that while sickness prevails to such an extent among the children, the place is unusually healthy for adults.

Ploughing with Elephants.—It is stated that in Ceylon elephants are employed in ploughing rice fields and in preparing new grounds for cultivation of coffee, pepper, &c. One of these animals well trained, it is said, will do the work of twenty oxen; consequently, more labor is performed in a given time, and the period is hastened for putting in the crops. The price of an elephant in Ceylon varies from $50 to $75.

Commodore Perry has written at Anton Lizardo under date of July 25, gives the fact that Lieutenant Parker is the only officer of the squadron who has died. There are numerous cases of sickness but ten only have died.

Lieut. Taynehill, who was wounded in the expedition of Col. De Russey, and fell into the hands of the Mexicans, is still alive, and receiving from Gen. Garey's family all the attention his wounds require.

Mr. John Wise, made his 63d aerial ascension on the 6th instant at Buffalo, N. Y. He landed on the bosom of Lake Erie, but was rescued from a watery grave by the crew of a vessel near at hand.

The death of a son of Senator Sturgeon of Uniontown at Puebla is announced by the correspondent of the Picayune. He was a Lieutenant in one of the Pennsylvania Regiments.

A GREEK SPECULATION.—Maltese papers recently state that "a Greek vessel, having on board a guillotine, was making a tour of the Islands, stopping wherever there were criminals to be executed."

The mint at New Orleans, during the month of July, turned out $3,000,000 of Eagles.

A HINT FOR THE LADIES.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian publishes, from the pen of a lady, the following remarks:

"Speaking of beauty, I wish the people would dress pleasantly, benevolently. I saw a lovely girl to-day looking unlovely and unlovable, because her muslin dress was stiffly starched, to keep clean the longer. My laundress tries in vain to persuade me into the barbarous custom. To my mind a woman should always look as soft to the touch as a flower, and as pure. All her garments should be made of the finest and softest material possible; material that will easily dispose itself into folds, falling gracefully around her; and not, being liable to ruffle it every moment, compel her to stiff attitudes and starched demeanor, denying her all luxury of lounge and loll; why, my very words would grow grim and precise, were I to wear a dress which depended on flour or potato for its propriety.

SCIENCE FOR THE KITCHEN.—Professor LIEBIG, in a late letter to Professor Silliman, says:

"The method of roasting is obviously the best to make flesh most nutricious.—But it does not follow that boiling is to be interdicted. If a piece of meat be put in *cold* water, and this heated to boiling, and boiled till it is "done," it will become harder and have less taste than if the same piece had been thrown into water already boiling. In the first case, the matters grateful to the smell and taste go into the extract—the soup; in the second, the albumen of the meat coagulates from the surface inward, and evelopes the interior with a layer which is impermeable to water. In the latter case, the soup will be indifferent, but the meat delicious."

A TREASURE IN A TEA-KETTLE.—The clerk of a hardware store in Cincinnati, put a hundred and fifty dollars in a teakettle for safe keeping, and while he was out of the way the master of the shop sold the kettle for twenty-five cents, not suspecting the treasure it contained. The customer was so well satisfied with his bargain that he has not been seen at the same store since.

A man has been fined $200 at Boston, for violating the license law. He was given one hour to fork over, or else go to the work house for six months.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$6 50 a 0 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	0 00 a 90
Rye,	"	60 a 0 65
Corn,	"	60 a 0 62
Oats,	"	33 a 0 35
Potatoes	"	00 a 1 00
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00
" dried	"	50 75
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 1 75
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00
Beef,	"	6 a 0 8
Veal,	"	5 a 0 9
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$4 81 a 5 00
Wheat	85 a 90
Rye	40 a 05
Corn	00 a 40
Oats	23 a 25
Barley,	35 a 40
Bacon, hams, per lb	0 a 8
Pork	00 a 5
Lard,	0 a 8
Tallow, rendered	0 a 00
" rough	0 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	00 a 00
" roll.	8 a 10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 00
Apples green, per barrel,	1 25 a 3 00
" dried per bushel,	50 a 56
Peaches,	1 25 a 1 50
Wool	21 a 33
Eggs, "	15 a 0 16
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	70 a 75
Seeds, Clover	3 62 a 3 75
" Timothy	2 00 a 2 12
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 00

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massilion	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	¼	Dayton	"
Washington "	¼	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	¼	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	¼	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	5	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	-	Sciota	"
Lewistown	¼	Lancaster	10
Middletown	¼	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	¼	Granville	50
Erie bank	¼	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	50
		MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Lebanon	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	½
Pottsville	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far. & M. bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk		Patapsco bank	"
Phila. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	½	Bank of Westminster	"

BLANK DEEDS.

A Lot of Blank Deeds just printed, on fine white paper, and now for sale at this office.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HON. ANDREW STEWART.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

PENNSYLVANIA.

During a long period of years Pennsylvania has been almost entirely under the rule of Locofocoism. Few States possess greater natural advantages, yet few have been more involved in debt or more burdened with taxes. From year to year, with now and then an exception, the Locofoco party have had majorities in both Houses of the Legislature, and, excepting two terms, have had also the Executive Department, during a period of some forty years—a period surely long enough to accomplish much good, if their measures were calculated to accomplish any. But, having plunged the State into a heavy debt and loaded her citizens with taxes, without accomplishing any great purpose tending to promote the common welfare, is it not time that a change should take place, and that the government should pass into other hands? We address this query to such of that party as have no hankering after office, but who have heretofore supported its candidates under a belief that their success would tend to advance the common interests of all. Seeing now that they have been deceived, will they longer adhere to their party for party's sake, though in doing so they are sure to inflict further injury upon themselves and their fellow citizens? Let them not meet the question by saying that all parties err in judgment and that Whig measures are no better than Locofoco measures—for it is notoriously true that such of the States as have been a long time under Whig rule are less burdened with debts and taxes than Pennsylvania is, which has been ruled by Locofocoism.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

By an analysis of the waters of these springs, made by Dr. D. Butts, they are found to contain:—

Sulphate of Magnesia or Epsom salts,	20 grains,
Sulphate of Lime	3¾ "
Muriate of Soda	2½ "
" Lime	¾ "
Carbonate of Iron	1½ "
" Lime	2 "

Loss ¾—31 grains.

To which must be added 18½ cubic inches of carbonic acid gas.

Maj. Gaines, who was lately elected to Congress, from the Covington District, Ky., in place of a Locofoco, is at this time a prisoner of war in Mexico, the question suggests itself to the Columbus Journal, whether Mr. Polk will put forth the same amount of effort to afford him a Pass out of Mexico, that he did to pass Santa Anna into that country? No doubt Santa Anna would be willing to reciprocate the friendly office of the President, if called upon; but it is not likely that the request will be granted very soon, as Major Gaines is a "Mexican Whig."

We see it stated that the House of Assembly of the Canadian Parliament, lately passed an address to her Majesty, praying that the free navigation of the St. Lawrence be granted to all nations; and also that the navigation laws be repealed, so far as they, in any manner, relate or affect that Colony. There were only two dissenting voices, one on each side of the House. The vote was concurred in by the Legislative Council, by a large majority.

The "Blair County Whig" is the title of a new paper just started at Hollidaysburgh, by J. L. Slentz, Esq. The "Whig" is the "right stripe" and will doubtless be liberally patronized.

"WHAT WILL THE WHIGS DO?" the Richmond Enquirer asks in great apparent distress. We will tell it. They will go on defeating locofocoism and establishing sound conservative principles. The Enquirer may know what they will do by what they have done. Thep have gained this month a Whig Governor, a Whig Legislature and probably a Whig Congressman in Tennessee; a Whig Legislature and two members of Congress in Indiana; a Whig member of Congress in Alabama; and three members in North Carolina, to say nothing of the awful fright which they gave locofocoism in the Governor's canvass in Alabama. What the Whigs have to do, will be done well, and the fruits thereof will be seen in the approaching Congressional elections.—North Amer.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia last week was 180—135 of whom were children.

GENERAL TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The "Anthracite Gazette," an ably conducted neutral paper published at Pottsville, takes strong ground in favor of Gen. Taylor as "the People's candidate" for the Presidency, and gives notice of the holding of a mass convention in that place at an early day, to advance the old General's claims, and to which the eastern and northern counties of the State are expected to send delegations. The partiality of the American people for Gen. Taylor has recently been manifested in so many ways and in so many quarters, that we cannot perceive how he can well be prevented from being elected President in 1848. We know there are ultra party men who do not approve of his repeated declarations that he will not be a party candidate, nor, if elected, a party President. But to our mind there is nothing objectionable in these declarations, certainly nothing that should prevent the Whig party from supporting him. The idea will not be entertained for a moment by any sensible man, that Gen. Taylor means to be understood as saying or intimating that he has no fixed political principles, and that he would pursue a half-way policy to suit, as much as might be, the views of all parties, regardless of the effects which such policy would be likely to have upon the country. We are bound, in justice to his intelligence and integrity, to put a more liberal construction upon his words. When he says that he is not a politician, and that, if elected, he will not be the President of any clique or party, but of the whole people, he manifests an honesty of purpose that is certainly commendable, as being a virtue rarely met among aspirants for the Presidency at the present day; which is no surrender of principle, but, on the contrary, is the best pledge that a man could give of his determination to administer the Government honestly and faithfully. It has been for many years a source of incessant complaint, that our Government was administered more with an eye to the advancement of the interests of the Administration and its partizans than for the benefit of the whole people, and now when a man is brought up as a candidate, who is not willing to prostitute Executive authority and influence to such base purposes, what man—be he Whig or Democrat—who desires to see corruption removed from high places and the Government restored to its pristine purity, but will heartily and cordially enter into his support? But, however men may differ on this point, let none be so simple as to suppose that Gen Taylor has no opinions of his own in regard to measures involving high interests and important principles. To suppose that he was destitute of such, would be supposing that he was little more than an idiot. We have good authority for saying, that in principle he is a Whig; but we have his own declarations that he will not be the candidate or the President of this or that party; and from these it is concluded by some of both parties that he will not suit them, because he would in all probability not go as far in carrying out party measures as they want a President to go. Our own inferences from the premises are, that he approves of the Whig policy generally, though he may side with the Democrats on some questions, where no great and important principles are involved, and that he holds to the pure Republican doctrine that minorities have rights which it is the duty of majorities to respect, and in case of neglect or refusal by others, that they be protected by the Executive to the extent of his lawful power. These constitute a part of the Whig creed; and though the contrary is never preached by others, it is not unfrequently practiced. If the Whigs, as a party, cannot expect to realize in Gen. Taylor all that they could desire, the prospect for the Democrats is still less cheering; and if he be elected to the Presidency, as now appears quite probable, and should succeed in allaying party strife and in restoring the Government to that high and pure standard which it occupied in the days of WASHINGTON, he will be hailed as one of the greatest benefactors of the age.

We learn from the Huntingdon Journal, that a Pedlar, named David March, was robbed on Tuesday morning, about nine o'clock, on the Ridge between Huntingdon and Alexandia, of $1,632. Mr. M. thinks there were three in company, two of whom tied him to a tree, gagged, and then robbed him of his money, which he had secured around his body.—Lanc. Herald.

ANOTHER PRIZE.—The Mexican schr. Montezuma, under the command of Prize Master Thomas, has just anchored off Slaughterhouse point. She was captured by the U. S. flag-ship Mississippi in the river St. Anne, near Tuxpan. The U. S. Marshall will take charge of her immediately.—New Orleans Delta, August 6.

THE SANTA ANNA PARTY.

The Santa Anna party appear to be destined to meet with as many defeats in the United States as in Mexico. Wherever they have met the Whigs they have been doomed to defeat. This party came into power under the auspices of James K. Polk as President and Francis R. Shunk as Governor in 1844—elevated to office under the cabalistic banner of "Polk Shunk and the Tariff of 1842," and the following pledge to keep the peace:

"Beneath its benign sway peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the *burdens* and *miseries* of war, our trade and intercourse have extended through the world. Mind no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation or conquest, is developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments."—*Polk's inaugural Address, March* 4, 1845."

What have they done? They have repealed the Tariff of 1842 and declared an unnecessary and uncalled for war against Mexico, which has already cost 100 millions of money and the lives of 10,000 Americans. They had then a majority of all the States and a majority of 67 in the House of Representatives. What have they got now? Almost every State has gone against them, even to New Hampshire, and a sufficient number are already elected to give a decisive majority in the next Congress against them. Had not the Polk and Shunk party, better go in a body to Mexico? Santa Anna will not refuse them s pass, and such loving brothers should form one party in one country and not be defeated so invariably as they have been, by being divided.—*Pitt. American.*

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS.

It is now the well known and firm belief of persons best acquainted with the subject and the facts, that the State was last year SWINDLED out of a VAST AMOUNT, probably THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by frauds committed on the public works.—This never would have come to light had not a Whig Canal Commissioner been elected; and it is now all important to the Tax-payers that a Whig Legislature be elected to probe the corruption to the bottom—ferret out the guilty and expose their iniquity fully to the public eye.—Let every freeman therefore who wants the truth BROUGHT TO LIGHT exert himself to secure the election of WHIG REPRESENTATIVES. He will find every effort made by those who would keep the inquiry from being probed, to elect representatives who will do all in their power to prevent it.

It is therefore all important for all freemen who desire to see corruption, fraud and iniquity rebuked, to go to the polls and vote for Whig Representatives. The Locofocos that may be elected, will all be found endeavoring to stifle iniquity and HIDE THE TRUTH FROM THE PEOPLE.—Pa. Tel.

POOR EXCUSE.—The locofocos leaders attribute their loss in the Congressional elections in Indiana, North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee to the absence of a number of their voters, in the volunteer corps, from these States, now in Mexico. This is a poor excuse, when it is known that the volunteers are drafted from both parties; and perhaps do not affect the result of the election one way or the other.

In Pennsylvania and Ohio, last fall, the STORM was the cause of the defeat of the "democracy;" and in New York, ANTI-RENTISM produced a regular Buena Vista in their ranks! This is all moonshine. It is but the commencement of the seal of condemnation that the people of this Union will pass upon the acts of James K. Polk and his Cabinet, in 1848. Locofoco leaders may try to dodge the real causes of their defeat; but it will be of no avail. The great mass of the voters of the country have probed their deception to the bottom.

What reason will be given for the election of IRVIN and PATTON in October next? The leaders of the locofoco party must be very much occupied now in conjuring up reasons for anticipated defeats.—West Chester Record.

SANTA ANNA'S PASS.

We perceive that the Printer of the Gazette persists in pronouncing Polk's Pass to Santa Anna into Mexico a *Forgery*. This has been his standing argument for years, against facts which he knew to be incontrovertible by proof.—It has justly been styled the "Fool's Argument." If, however, he really doubts the genuineness of the *Pass*, we will accommodate him with a bet of $50 or $100 that James K. Polk, President of the United States, DID PASS SENOR ANTONIA LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, now Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican Army, through our blockading squadron, into Mexico.

Dare he take the bet, and in his next number name the person in whose hands he wishes the money deposited.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

PROTESTED BILLS.—It is stated that bills of exchange to the amount of nearly a million of dollars have been returned per Cambria, protested. They were mostly drawn by New York and Southern houses, and were generally against shipments of breadstuffs.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that the Government has made arrangements with the Messrs. Rothchilds to furnish money in Mexico for the expenses of the army, &c., and receive payment in New York.

Married:

On the 26th inst., by G. Lint, Esq., Mr. ELI BOWMAN, to Miss MARY LOHR, both of Somerset township.

Copper, Sheet-Iron and TIN-WARE, MANUFACTORY,

One door east of the "Herald" Office, and immediately opposite Stahl's Hatter Shop, Main street, Somerset, Pa.

ALEXANDER SHAFFER,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and vicinity that he has purchased from J. H. Benford & Co., their entire stock, and that he will continue to manufacture, TIN,

Copper and Sheet-Iron-ware,

at the old stand. Having lately purchased at Cumberland, a fresh supply of tin, sheet-iron and copper, he is now prepared to make to order all kinds of ware in his line of business. His work shall not be surpassed in style or durability.

Merchants and others

who keep Tin-ware for sale had better give him a call, as he can sell them ware as low as it can be bought at any other shop of the kind in the county. Approved country produce taken in exchange for ware. Mending done on short notice, and reasonable prices. Remember the shop is on Main street, one door east of the "Herald" office, Somerset, Pa.

August 31, 1847.

N. B. A good journeyman wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Application to be made immediately.

Private Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM,

In Donegal tp., Westmoreland Co., Pa.

THE subscriber offers for sale a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND situate in Ligonier valley, Donegal tp., Westmoreland county, Pa., containing

187 ACRES,

adjoining lands of John Galbraith, John Philippi, Joseph Beatty, John Witherow and others, *one hundred* acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered, there is

25 acres in meadow,

and 20 acres sowed in timothy and clover last spring. The farm is well watered; the Loyalhanna creek passing through it, and a number of never failing springs of water thereon; there is on the premises a large and commodious

Two Story Frame House

and kitchen, a bank barn, smoke house, &c., and a saw mill on a good site; there is also an apple orchard and sugar camp on the premises. The above tract is situated in a good settlement, convenient to mill, within 2 miles of Centreville, and 6 of Ligonier, Laughlinstown and Donegal. Any person wishing to purchase will please call on Joseph Lloyd, Centreville, or Ephraim Lloyd, Donegal, who will show the premises and make known the terms. A good bargain will be given, and an indisputable title made by

JOHN LLOYD,

Aug31-'47-3m Mt. Pleasant.

Commissioners' Sale
OF
UNSEATED LANDS.

THE following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Somerset county, and remaining unredeemed for the term of five years, the Commissioners of said county in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, hereby give notice that they will expose the same to public sale, at their office, in the borough of Somerset, on Thursday, the 14th day day of October next—for the payment of taxes and costs due thereon.

Acres.	Warrantees.	Taxes & costs
	Conemaugh township.	
416½	Statler Jacob Sr.	$5.03
412	Newbold John L.	5 00
440	Slick John	5,27½
430½	Ross George	5,17½
	Jenner towrship,	
385	Dehaven Peter	5,67½
320	Bachman Peter	4,87½
404	Jones William	5,92½
400½	Black James	8,22
	Milford township,	
309¾	Wells James, jr.	3,96
50	Hart William	1,08
150	Brook Jacob	5,29½
	Allegheny township,	
138	Beam Thomas	2,25
456	Potter James	5,59½
400	Black John	4,88
418	Bridge John	12,61½
594	Wells John E.	4,81½
265	Dow William	353½
452½	Potts Jonathan	5,35
378	Hemphill Christian	4,60
167	Melor James	2,88
390½	Statler Emanuel	4,81½
419½	Ling Peter	7,40
	Paint township,	
400	Stockton Richard	4,87
435½	Sprout John	5,22
400	Sprogle Thomas	4,87
400½	Warner Thomas	4,87½
417½	Haines John, Elias Adam,	5,03
	Shade township,	
400	Stokely Thomas	5,09
590½	Campbell Margaret	5,16
	Stonycreek township,	
300	Miller John	3,87
	Southampton township,	
200	Brand John	5,77
	Turkeyfoot township,	
108	King John	5,24
419½	Ling John	7,40
135	Clark John	4,93½

JOHN R. KING,
PETER BERKEY,
JOHN MONG,

Aug31-'47 Comm'rs.

Attention Guards.

YOU are hereby notified to parade on Friday the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., on your usual ground.

By Order,
R. R. MARSHALL,
1st Serg't.

Somerset, Aug. 31, 1847.

Citizens of Somerset.

Pause! Reflect!! Decide!!!

Men may cry peace! peace!! when there is no peace!!!

The war! is actually begun!! but 'Gen. Taylor never surrenders," neither does the "Rev. B. Hibbard's Vegetable Antibilious Family Pills;" where they once charge upon bilious diseases, such as bilious, remitting, intermitting, congestive, typhus and eruptive fevers, bilious cholic, cholera morbus, dysentary, sick head-ache, &c, in short all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach and blood; keep the liver stimulated into healthy action, the blood cleansed from all impurities, and you are certain to procure and maintain uninterrupted good health. The most potent purifyer of the blood and corrector of the liver is "Hibbard's pills."

Females if you are unwell, procure and use Rev. B. Hibbard's vegetable pills, they reopen all obstructions, cleanse the system, purify the blood and give animation, health and beauty to all who use them, such as you cannot receive from the use of any other medicine.—Dose half a pill.

Dyspeptics don't despair, here is a certain cure. Dyspepsia of ten years standing, and after all other medicines had failed, has been cured by the use of Rev B, Hibbard's pills; taken in quarter of pill doses, three times a day for three weeks.

Doctor J Wildemuth, of Montgomery co. Va., says he has used them in his practice for three years, and finds them the best medicine he has ever used; never being disappointed in any case he employed them in. We refer you to him personally.

These pills have such a reputation in Illinois, that they have given to them the name of "King Pills." Try them, you who are ill, and want a cheap, safe, certain and speedy remedy. Dose from half a pill to two pills. Circulars can be had of agents free of charge.

Price 12½. 25 and 50 cents per box.

Sold by the following agents, viz:
Snyder & Zimmerman, Stoystown,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
Walter Chalfant, Allegheny Summit,
J. H. & E. Benford, Snydersville,
William M'Creery, Druggist, Somerset, Pa., General and supplying agent for this county.

August 31, 1847-1y

Dr. W. S. Harah,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. june8 tf

---

A CARD.

THE undersigned, Forwarding Merchants, at Cumberland, Md., have disposed of their interest in the business, to Mr. Walter Shriver, who will conduct the same, on his own account, at the old stand, using the name and style of "Dickinson & Co."

Mr. Shriver having long been their chief clerk, is well acquainted with the business, and the undersigned take pleasure in recommending him to the patronage of their old friends, who may be sending Merchandise or Produce over the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

DICKINSON & CO.

Aug24.-'47-2m*

United States Newspaper Advertising and Subscription Agency,

FOR English, German and French papers. Advertisements inserted to order in the various newspapers published in the United States, at the same terms that are charged at the different offices.

Merchants' Accounts, and others collected and promptly attended to in all parts of the United States.

E. W. CARR,
Authorized Newspaper Agent, Sun Buildings, Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North Fourth street.

Printing Inks of every description, furnished to publishers at manufacturer's prices.

N. B.—Warranted to give satisfaction.

SOMERSET FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens at large, that they have fitted up a steam engine in complete order, which will enable them to say that they can compete with any establishment in Western Pennsylvania, in the way of castings. Their casting will consist in part, of

Stoves, Grates, Ploughs, and
Plough Points, and all kinds and description of HOLLOW-WARE.

They have also fitted up turning lathes and are ready at any time to take in turning, which will be done on the shortest notice.

It has been but a short time since the above named Foundry has been put in operation, and the undersigned are thankful for the very flattering support already offered them. They would also add, that they hope to give satisfaction to all who will hereafter give them a call.

ARMSTRONG & CO.

Somerset, Aug24, '47-3m

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's in Elklick township, Somerset county, Pa., on the 13th day of July last, an indented apprentice to the Cabinet making business, named John M'Closkey, said runaway is between 22 and 23 years old, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, and dark complexion; had on when he left a brown frock coat; the above reward will be given to any person returning him, but no other charges paid.

AMBROSE BRIKE.
Aug 3-47-3t* FERDINAND BRIKE

NOTICE.

TO ALL PERSONS WHO KNOW THEMSELVES indebted for FEES and TAXES on suits brought or judgments entered during my term of office as Prothonotary. Stern necessity will compel me, however reluctant I may be after the

10th day of September next,

to enforce the collection of all fees, &c., that are not settled by cash or note before that time. I cannot longer consent to pay interest on moneys advanced for Taxes.

Bills will be ready for all at next Court, which I trust will be attended to.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON.

july 13-1847-2m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

GORDON & MITCHELL.

Shop one door west of J. Neff's Tavern, and nearly opposite S. Kurtz's Drug Store, Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country, that they intend to carry on the

Chair Making Business,

at their old stand, where they will constantly keep on hand and will make to order

Common, Fancy, & Tippecanoe CHAIRS,

Settees & Boston Rocking Chairs,

which they will sell very low for cash or exchange for lumber or approved country produce.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
C. F. MITCHELL.

june15-'47

THE Great Preventive Medicine!—Though Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have achieved triumph upon triumph, in the cure of obstinate cases of disease, even after they had been entirely given up, and after all other remedies had failed, yet their power of prevention may be justly esteemed their growing glory! "Storms," it is said, "purify the air," but storms do mischief also, and are so far an evil. Were it within human power to maintain the Electrical equilibrium between the earth and air, there would be no occasion for storms, for the air would always be pure.

So of the human body. If kept free from morbid humors, the action is regular and healthy. But if those humors are allowed to accumulate, a crisis, or, in other words, a storm, will arise, which is always more or less dangerous,

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well calculated to prevent the storm, or to allay it when it comes. But prevention is better than cure, besides being cheaper and less troublesome.—The delay of a day in the commencement of sickness has often proved fatal, and always renders the case more difficult to manage.

Let the sickness be caused by changes of weather, high living, want of exercise, close confinement, functional derangement, or anything else, the effect upon the body is much the same—is equally dangerous, and is removable by the same means.

Have you a cold? Let it not ripen into Consumption. Are you Dyspeptic? Beware of the hypochondria. Two Pills taken every other night on an empty stomach, for a short time, will, in nine cases out of ten, cure the Dyspepsia, and thereby drive away the legion of "devils blue." For Headache, no medicine is superior to *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.* Costiveness, that prolific mother of disease, is caused by a torpid state of the liver, which these Pills effectually cures. By striking at the root of disease, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills prevent all and cure all.—They can hardly ever be taken amiss, if used with common discretion; and we commend them to the use of those who have not yet tried them.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County.

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
G. Parker & Co, Jennerville.
Michael Sipe, Somerset township.
Aughinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Stevens & Schlag, Bakerstown,
J. Shaffer Sr. & Co. Stoystown,
W. Chalfant, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithfield,

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 286 Greenwich Street, New York, and 197 Fulton Street, Boston.

[may 4]

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Court Martial Extraordinary.

The Matamoras Flag publishes the following report of the proceedings of a Court Martial assembled to try Generals Taylor and Scott. No official account has yet appeared in the Union, and there is no evidence that the sentence of the Court has been fully approved. Under the circumstances, we shall expect the official journal to deny the correctness of the report and even to question the authenticity of the whole proceedings. But no one will be misled by the contradiction, or induced to put less confidence in the report than they otherwise would. The probability that such a thing should have taken place may, without great violence, be presumed from what is known to have occurred. If the report be untrue, it is something like Macbeth's witches, "lies like truth."—Chambersburgh Whig.

Proceedings of a Court Martial,

Convened at "Mango Clavo" for the trial of Generals Taylor and Scott, upon charges prefered by General Santa Anna:

The court was organized with KNOX POQUE as President, and Seignora ALMONTE as Judge Advocate, with the following members: Lieut. Gen. Benton, Warrie Marcy, Knave Johnson, Admiral Mason, Martyr Ritchie, Sausage Sawyer, Ministerial Wilsing Shannon, and Sucker Ficklin.

Charge.—DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

Specification.—That, whereas the aforesaid Santa Anta did leave the Island of Cuba at the instance and upon the invitation of their superior officer, to wit: the commandant of all Duck river and its dependencies, at an immense sacrifice of cocks, gaffs, and slashers, abandoning a favorite bet, valued by cock jockies at one thousand dubloons, upon the following safeguard, which they the said Taylor and Scott disregarded, to the manifest injury of all the Chevaliers d'Industrie of Hanana and scandal to their superior of Duck river and its dependencies, aforesaid. [Here the Judge Advocate read the Pass.]

"To all JACK TARS, GREETING: If the foresworn refugee hero of San Jacinto comes your way, you needn't see him, as I am playing a game with him, and you musn't disturb the game. [Signed.]

KNOX P., of Rio Duck."

To all of which the prisoners plead, QUIEN SABE.

The evidence having closed, Mason rose and said, he wished the court and country to bear in mind that the Duck river pass had been duly respected by the Navy, and subsequently dishonored by the prisoners at Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo.

The Lieutenant General deprecated invidious comparisons between these two arms of our national defence, and hoped the court would frown down all subjects calculated to make BREACHES between them.

This brought Marcy to his feet—he wished to know if Bullion had any allusion to him by the word "breeches?"

The Lieut. General disclaimed any intention to attack the head of the War Department in so sensative a point; he fully agreed with the hero of Lundy's Lane, that rearward attacks were decidedly uncomfortable. But he would take occasion to say that things were not going on as well as they would, if he had been permitted to sacrifice himself into a Plenipo-General. He was for peace, an honorable peace, which meant a large PIECE, and had the warrio-plenipo sacrifice been consummated, he would have such a piece, and not a mere patch of the bottom of ——. [Here Marcy rose again and demanded whether "patch" had any reference to him?] Bullion explained; he meant patch at the "bottom of the Rio Grande." He hoped he would not be interrupted again; the war department should restrain its impetuosity; there was no occasion for it to burst its breaches ——. Marcy again jumped up but Knave claimed the floor, and sought to throw oil upon the waters of discord. He implored the Court not to permit itself to be riven and rent to pieces like ——. Marcy in extreme ire, demanded an explanation of the word "rent?"

Great confusion ensued, Bullion appealed to the president, who, after whispering with the judge advocate, decided that the war department was fundamentally out of order.

Marcy rose with great wrath and said he had been invited there to condemn the prisoners, not to have his breeches continually thrown in his teeth. He was the head of the War department, and a proper respect for that department, required that he should fight or retire; he hoped the Court would spread upon the journals that he RETIRED not retreated. Hereupon he left precipitately, having obliqued to the door, but as he squatted round to pass out, a small patch was visible on the seat of honor, which Ritchie said was a crescent, selected no doubt, as a coat of arms from his ancestors, having been crusaders, but old matter-o'fact swore it looked like a linsey half dollar.

The Court then resumed business, and Bullion with a modest blush again advanced. He begged that the Court would not consider any time consumed by him as misspent; in fact his was the sacrifice; he was speaking for the weal of mankind, and not as usual for his $8 per diem; besides he was neglecting a treatise on Algebra, particularly adapted to the computation of mileage.

Indeed, both the court and the country had a very inadequate idea of its importance, true, he did not consider them very much to blame, as it was extremely difficult to comprehend him in all his vast magnitude. It would seem that greatness had of late become a family affliction, and if not soon relieved, both he and his son-in-law, would have to put the government to the expense of the Marcy quarterings. In conclusion he would remark, that every body knew his sentiments; they had long been before the country, they were simply to condemn every body generally, but himself and son-in-law, and to violently advocate both of those gentlemen.

The venerable father Ritchie next addressed the Court in the following laconic speech: "NOUS VERRONS."

Sausage replied: He thought no good democrat would make use of "furrin" words. It is marked of aristocracy, but he hoped from the proverbial courtesy of the venerable martyr, that "NOUS VERRONS" had an allusion to his innocent indulgence in sausages. It was true they were there to treat of war and condemn two old warriors, but he must confess, that, amidst swords, epaulets and pompoons, his gentle thoughts still turned on sausages; it was his passion and his weakness; he rejoiced in democracy, but he gloried in sausages. If the refractory old baritams were to be punished, he would propose that the sausage ration of Taylor be stopped for thirty days, and Scott stopped from writing proclamations.

Ficky Ficklin said he had great respect for the gentlemen who had just addressed the court, he was a top Sawyer, aye, a tip top Sawyer, and if titles were not anti-democratic, he would like to have him created Duke of Bologna; yet he must admonish his friend that his degrees of punishment did not meet the cases and crimes of the two prisoners, cared but love for sausages, to dry up Scott's ink horn was worse than frying live eels.—He would therefore propose that they both be sentenced to read his last speech in Congress every morning before breakfast, for thirty days, and to consider him a gentleman for the same length of time.

Ambassador Shannon differed with both the gentlemen. It was the province of the court to pass sentence of death or sentence of impossibility. It would be death to stop Scott's ink, and an impossibility to consider Ficklin a gentleman even for a single moment, far less for 30 days. The most cruel punishment he could think of (and they were Salamanders if they could stand it and live) was that they should read Seignor Rejon's despatches addressed to himself and imagine them addressed to themselves every morning for 30 days; the Hon. member said in conclusion that he had himself been skinned, literally flayed alive by them, in much less time than that. At this stage of the proceedings, the Judge Advocate read the following note, which he stated had just been handed in:

"SEIGNORS: Although not a member of your honorable body, I most respectfully beg leave to suggest to the court that the most efficient punishment for the prisoners would be to condemn each of them to write a book."

With high consideration, &c. &c.

WADDY.

The court summoned up, but being so distracted in opinion that they could not agree, finally concluded to refer the whole matter to the Judge Advocate and Senor Atocha, who found as follows:

Scott, not guilty of disobedience of orders having been sent out expressly to head Taylor, who having already disobeyed the Duck river mandate at Buena Vista, forced Scott to kick Santa Anna down Cerro Gordo to keep even with him, for which they recommend that Congress shall present him with a massive silver ladle, with the representation of the national eagle perched in the rim with a beak full of maccanoni.

Taylor, guilty of the charge, and guilty of the specification. The offence being one of grave importance, they sentence him to be kept as inactive as possible during the balance of the war, and at the end of it to relieve the man of Duck river from the cares and responsibilities of his present dangerous station.

By order,

ALMONTE, Judge Advocate.

JOB PRINTING.

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Bowman, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residingin said township; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Thursday the 16th day of September next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

CYRUS BOWMAN,
ELIAS BOWMAN,
Adm'rs

August 10, 1847-6t*

DANIEL KAUTZ. C. P. KAUTZ

HATS!! HATS!!!

Daniel Kautz & Son,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue to keep on hand at their Hatting establishment, in Berlin, opposite the store of S. Philson, Esq, all descriptions of **HATS**, which they will dispose of on the most accommodating terms for cash, wool, or other approved country produce. june15

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff to give public notice of such election, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof,

I, Samuel Griffith,

High Sheriff of the County of Somerset do hereby make known and give public notice to the qualified electors of the said county, that a

GENERAL ELECTION

will be held on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the 12th day of the month,) at the several election districts, to wit:

The Electors of the borough and township of Somerset, to meet at the Court House, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Milford, to meet at the house of John Weller, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Turkeyfoot, to meet at the house of Joseph Pringey, (now George Ansel,) in said township;

The Electors of the township of Addison, to meet at the house of Samuel Elder, in the town of Petersburgh, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Elklick, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Joseph Mills, in Sallisbury, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Summit, to meet at the School House of Myers' Mill, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Greenville, to meet at the house of Geo. Long, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Southampton, to meet at the house of Daniel Lepley, in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Berlin and the township of Brothersvalley, to meet at the house of Archibal Compton, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at the house of Jacob Will, jr, in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Stoystown, to meet at the house of John Hite, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Quemahoning, to meet at the house of David Shaffer, in Stoystown;

The Electors of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the house of James Philson, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Henry Fry, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Paint to meet at the School House erected on the land of Henry Berkey, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Jenner, to meet at the house of George Parker, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Jefferson, will elect at the house of Henry Baker, in said township; and Jacob Hershberger, James Morrison and Samuel Shallis, by an act of the General Assembly, are appointed and authorized to hold the election;

At which time and places the Qualified Electors aforesaid will elect by ballot,

One Person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Member of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Commissioner of the County of Somerset,

One Person for County Treasurer.

One Person for Auditor of said County,

One Person for Poor House Director, for three years, and One Person for Poor House Director for one year.

☞The election to be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.☜

"The inspectors and judges of the election, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock of the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district."

"And it is further directed, that the Sheriff 'shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceeding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected a judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacacy."

"In case any clerk, appointed under the provision of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspector, and judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceeding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State 6 months Provided, That the white freeman, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make an oath to the payment thereof; or Second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose an oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason thereof having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors, to examine such person on oath as the qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into the district for the purpose of voting therein.'

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district, in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to a vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be senteneed to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than 6 months nor more than 2 years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote, advise and procure another so to do, he or they offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars; and be imprisoned for any term not less than three or more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such an offence; and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

And the return judges of the respective districts are requested to meet at the Court House in the borough of Somerset, on the Friday succeeding the second Tuesday in October, (being the 15th) then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Somerset, this 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and the 72st of the Independence of the United States.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

March 2. 1847—1y

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS
AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

'Gen. Taylor never surrender.'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pitsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business*, and having received new

POWER LOOMS

and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommodate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING

and Fulling to manufacturing Sattinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner,

And at 20 per cent lower than usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction.

S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ.

Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

Consumption of the Lungs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—A compound Balsamic preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—the best remedy known to the world for the cure of Coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint and first stages of consumption.

We will not assert that this Balsam will cure Consumption in its very worst form, but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain. And why not? It seems that WILD CHERRY was designed by Nature to be our PANECEA for the ravaging disease of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose time, to him so all important, in experimenting with the trashy nostrums of the day, but use at once a medicine that will cure, if a cure be possible—a medicine that science approves, and many years of experience has demonstrated that it always relieves.

"*There is no such thing as fail*" in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most canvincing- evidence that no one could doubt, fully establishes this fact. For the sake of brevity we select the following from thousands.

Isaac Platt Esq., Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential Journals in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution was attacked in February, 1842, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptons—Through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during the summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became scarcely able to walk, and was troubled with cough, chills, and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with Consumption; at this time, when there was no sine of improvement, Mr. Platt procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptons of her former disease.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Fall, McCracken & Co. agents for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Lancaster, Ohio.

To the Public.—I feel it my duty as an act of kindness to the afflicted, to inform them what Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry has done for my daughter.—There is many a parent who has given up a beloved daughter or son, as a prey to that fell destroyer consumption. They have, as I have done, tried all the most skilful and eminent physicians within their knowledge, and all of the most popular remedies that seemed to hold out some hope for a continuance of life, without getting any relief. ☞To all such who, like me, have been seeking with trembling hope for some remedy of real efficiency, I would say, seek no farther but try at once Dr. Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry. My daughter Sarah Jane, aged 17 years, whose life for months had been dispaired of, and was supposed a sure prey to consumption, has been cured; restored to perfect health; and that too by using five bottles of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

JONATHAN COULSON.

Greenfield, Tp. Fairfield city, O March 15.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner o Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
S. KURTZ, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,

October 20, 1846.—1y